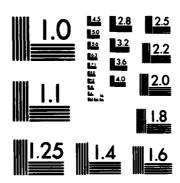
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FINAL REPORT ON INFRARED MEASUREMENTS OF AFGL SOURCES

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Final Report
March 1980 - September 1983

7 June 1983

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We report infrared positions and multicolor infrared photometry for a sample of type II OH/IR stars. The infrared colors and 11.4 µm silicate optical depths of the low-latitude sources in this group increase as a function of distance, suggesting that interstellar reddening must be taken into account in assessing		

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their infrared energy distributions. Reddening gradients between 1 and 3 times higher than the mean gradient in the direction of the galactic center are

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, which might be explained by these stars' confinement to spiral arms.

The noise limited magnitudes for the AFGL Infrared Sky Survey have been estimated by direct comparison with ground based observations. Using these limiting magnitudes pruned versions of the AFGL catalog have been generated. Infrared observations of all the stellar objects seen at 11, 20 or 27 μm and a statistical sample of the stars seen only at 4 μm are reported. Analysis of the observations leads to estimates of the absolute 4 and 10 μm magnitudes and space densities for the two classes of objects. The expected results from the Infrared Astronomical Satellite are re-examined.

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The Stellar Component of the Galaxy As Seen by the AFGL Infrared Sky Survey

by

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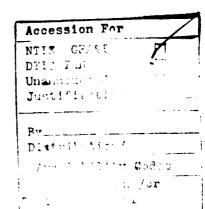
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Abstract

The noise limited magnitudes for the AFGL Infrared Sky Survey have been estimated by direct comparison with ground based observations. Using these limiting magnitudes pruned versions of the AFGL catalog have been generated. Infrared observations of all the stellar objects seen at 11, 20 or 27 μm and a statistical sample of the stars seen only at 4 μm are reported. Analysis of the observations leads to estimates of the absolute 4 and 10 μm magnitudes and space densities for the two classes of objects. The expected results from the Infrared Astronomical Satellite are re-examined.

Key words; Infrared: sources, Stars; catalogs, circumstellar shells.

I. INTRODUCTION

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A highly developed statistical understanding of the contents of the visible universe has emerged from intense study of the Palomar Observatory Sky Survey over the last three decades. Numerous radio surveys have given us nearly as complete an understanding of the radio universe. By comparison our current knowledge of the infrared contents of our galaxy is poor. However the Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS) is expected to find approximately 10^6 new infrared sources. Fresh insight into the makeup of the infrared sky is essential if interesting populations of new objects are to be culled from among these 10^6 sources and if large numbers of stars from relatively well understood populations are to be rejected.

Currently, the only all-sky infrared survey from which to study the infrared populations in the universe at wavelengths longer than 2 µm is the Air Force Geophysical Laboratory (AFGL) 4, 11, 20 and 27 µm survey (Walker and Price, 1975; and Price and Walker, 1976). Gehrz and Hackwell (1976), Gosnell, Hudsen, and Puetter (1979), Kleinmann et al. (1979), Lebofsky et al. (1976), Lebofsky et al (1978) and Low et al. (1976) have presented further infrared data confirming AFGL survey sources and delineating the statistical accuracy of the AFGL catalog. A consistent theme of these observational papers is that a large fraction of the reported AFGL survey sources cannot be confirmed by ground based observations. In particular the papers by the Arizona group have concentrated on the "new" AFGL sources, that is sources not identified with previously known objects. For this special class of objects they derive a confirmation rate of only 60% (Lebofsky et al 1973). It is remarkable that this poor rate of confirmation has not led to a more

careful examination of the sources identified with known objects. It seems clear that until the AFGL sources are verified from gound based observations statistical analyses based solely on the AFGL catalog (Lebofsky et al 1978 and Kleinmann, Gillett and Joyce 1981) are highly suspect.

Several authors have performed limited statistical analyses of the contents of the mid-infrared sky using the AFGL survey. Harris and Rowan-Robinson (1977), from a sample of 216 sources, concluded that surveys at 4 μ m detect almost exclusively the red giant population of the galaxy. They also found that longer wavelength infrared surveys are dominated by stars with circumstellar shells and by HII regions. A drawback to their analysis is that it relies on a highly non-uniform data set compiled from observations made by many different observers who used a variety of telescopes and photometric techniques. Lebofsky et al. (1978) and Kelinmann et al (1981) derived a picture of the $11~\mu$ m sky which was broadly consistent with that obtained by Harris and Rowan-Robinson.

The Wyoming infrared group has for the past five years been engaged in an effort, along with groups at the University of Minnesota and the University of California at San Diego, to obtain complete infrared photometry of all the sources in the AFGL catalog. Each research group was assigned approximately one third of the sources in the AFGL catalog by dividing the catalog into three right ascension zones. The Wyoming Infrared Observatory (WIRO) zone includes sources in the 20 to 40 minute interval for each hour of right ascension. Rudy, Gosnell, and Willner (1979), Gehrz, Hackwell, and Grasdalen (1980), and Ney and Merrill (1980) have reported preliminary results of portions of the survey.

We report in this paper an analysis of the stellar populations in the mid-infrared sky based upon infrared photometry of AFGL sources in the WIRO zone. All sources associated with HII regions, extended sources, and external galaxies have not been considered in the present analysis; these results will be reported separately. The ultimate objective of this segment of the WIRO survey was to use a completely uniform and unbiased data set to develop a statistical picture of that stellar population of our galaxy which dominates the mid-infrared sky.

II. THE OBSERVATIONS

The infrared photometric data obtained during this survey are given in Tables 1, 2, and 3. All photometry was performed using the standard Wyoming multifilter infrared photometer equipped with Helium cooled Ga-Ge bolometers constructed at the University of Wyoming. Effective wavelengths, bandpasses, and magnitudes for standard stars and absolute calibrations for the 2.3-19.5 µm filter sets have been reported by Gehrz, Hackwell and Jones (1974). An additional filter with an effective wavelength at 23 μm has been added to the standard set and this filter was calibrated by assuming that the [19.5] - [23] color of all the standard stars was zero. Most of the measurements were made with the 234 cm telescope of the University of Wyoming Infrared Observatory. However, measurements made prior to 1977 November 1 were made either with the 127 cm and 213 cm telescopes at Kitt Peak National Observatory or the 152 cm telescope at the Mt. Lemmon Infrared Observatory operated by the University of Minnesota and the University of California at San Diego.

III Limits of the WIRO Survey

Initially the plan of the WIRO observations was to obtain photometry of the entire WIRO zone (20-40 minute interval for each hour of right ascension) of the AFGL catalog north of declination -35°. This would result in a fairly random selection of sources for observation. Analysis of the preliminary results indicated that the reliability limit of the AFGL catalog was at a substantially brighter level than the limiting magnitude of the catalog. This is demonstrated in Figures 1 and 2, where the WIRO magnitudes have been plotted against the AFGL catalog values. For the purpose of comparing the WIRO observations with the AFGL magnitudes at 4 μm , the 3.5 μm and 4.9 μm WIRO magnitudes were averaged. In general these plots show a tight, nearly linear relation between the rocket and ground based observations. However, fainter than about 0 magnitudes for the 4 µm plot and about -2 magnitudes for the 11 µm plot, these correlations become much wider. This behavior is convincing evidence that the rocket measurements are inaccurate at low flux levels. Other phenomena cannot account for the scatter. Variability of the sources would produce a uniform broadening of the relation. Extended sources would be much fainter in the small angular aperture used for the ground based measurements and would produce a fringe of points to the left of the tight correlation. Both of these phenomena may be present in the plots, but not at sufficient levels to explain the large scatter at faint rocket magnitudes.

The appearance of figures 1 and 2 can be modeled by assuming the noise in the rocket measurements has a constant value in flux units: i.e. the noise is independent of signal level. The figures show lines which correspond to adding and subtracting a constant flux value from

the observed rocket flux. The noise constant has been taken as equivalent to an 11 μ m magnitude of -0.8 and a 4 μ m magnitude of +2.2. A similar analysis of the more limited 20 μ m data implies the noise magnitude at this wavelength to be about -3.3. It is encouraging that the observed distributions are fit well by this simple noise model.

This analysis has provided us an estimate of the noise present in the verified photometric measurements reported in the AFGL catalog. It is more difficult to translate this into an estimate of the reliability limit of the survey. The limits used to sift out objects from the catalog for further study were arbitrarily set twice as large as the apparent noise levels and were taken as +1.3 at 4 µm, -1.5 at 11 µm and -4.0 at 20 µm. Because these limits were chosen before all the WIRO survey data was in hand, they are somewhat different from those given by the more complete data in figures 1 and 2. These reliability limits are not the same as completeness limits derived from source counts. We have not examined any expected behavior of the number of sources as a function of magnitude to derive these limits; they refer only to the mean photometric accuracy in the AFGL catalog. This is an essential step in any statistical study. Kelinmann et al (1981) derive a completeness limit for the AFGL survey based on the expected shape of the log N-magnitude relation. Since they have not made ground based observations to verify the existance of these sources as a function of magnitude their completeness limit has no physical meaning. It is entirely conceivable that all the sources at their limit are spurious. All that would be required is that the noise distribution mimic the expected log N-magnitude relation.

The object of deriving revised limiting magnitudes was to avoid spending large amounts of telescope time searching for sources which

were not reliably measured by the AFGL survey. Eliminating sources with observed magnitudes below the revised limits resulted in removing 173 of the 739 entries in the WIRO zone. Of the 173 sources only 57 had 11 µm measurements; thus only a small number of the reported 11 µm sources were entirely eliminated from the WIRO survey. It should be emphasized that many of the eliminated catalog entries are bona fide sources. Our efforts were aimed at producing a manageable statistical sample that might prove to be reasonably complete.

The major effect of pruning the catalog was to eliminate $11\,\mu\text{m}$ or 20 μm observations of sources seen reliably at 4 μm . This means that the number of $11\,\mu\text{m}$ sources to be sought has been significantly reduced, and that only a small fraction of the catalog entries have been reliably detected at 11, 20 or 27 μm . The AFGL catalog is dominated by observations of sources seen at 4 μm only. Thus, the pruned catalog was divided into two catagories; long lambda (LL) sources, seen at 11, 20, or 27 μm , and four micron only (FMO), sources seen reliably only at 4 μm . The rejected sources are referred to as the lost (LST) sources. There are 164 LL, 402 FMO and 173 LST sources in the WIRO zone of the AFGL catalog.

Our goal was to measure every possible LL source in the WIRO Zone, but complete photometry of the entire FMO group would have taken a prohibitively long time to complete. Thus we chose a statistically unbiased set of the FMO objects by selecting every eighth FMO entry as a candidate for photometry. This resulted in a group of 49 catalog entries named the WIRO 49 (W49). In summary our plan was to: (1) verify the reality of every LL and W49 source and (2) obtain infrared photometry of all of the verified sources.

IV The Tabulations

The results of our observations are given in Tables 1, 2 and 3. In our preparations for observing we found it very time consuming to gather all of the available information for the AFGL catalog entries. We have therefore decided to reproduce in a single place much of the relevant information about the sources regardless of whether we observed each source or not. Explanations of the columns in Tables 1, 2 and 3 as well as the sources of information are given below.

IRC: The number assigned in the <u>Infrared Catalog</u> (IRC) of Neugebauer and Leighton (1969) to the source cross identified by the AFGL catalog with the AFGL entry.

HR: The number in the Harvard Revised catalog (usually today taken from the <u>Yale Catalog of Bright Stars</u>, Hoffleit, (1964)).

BD: The Bonner Durchmusterung catalog number. (Taken from secondary listings; we did not do a recomparison of the AFGL with the BD).

OTHER: Here we report other names for the source: Flamsteed designations, variable star designations, stars suspected of variability, numbers from the Albany General Catalog (Boss 1937), prominent radio designations or descriptive comments. We attempted to choose the most relevant name; many stars are entered in several of these lists, but it hardly seems relevant to report all the designations.

TYPE: Here we have reproduced the variability type from the.

General Catalog of Variable Stars (GCVS) [Kukarkin et al. (1969), Kukarkin et al. (1970), Kukarkin et al. (1971), and Kukarkin et al. (1976)].

PERIOD: Period of variability from the GCVS.

SP TYPE: This is our judgement of the most accurate spectral type available for the source.

SOURCE: This gives an abbreviation for the source of the spectral type.

DO The Dearborn Catalog of Faint Red Stars [Lee et al.(1943), Lee et al. (1944), and Lee et al. (1947)]

IRC.

GCVS.

<u>VOGT</u> Vogt (1973).

H&B Hansen and Blanco (1975).

LWD Lockwood (1974).

HR Yale Catalog of Bright Stars. [Hoffleit, (1964].

CK1 Cohen and Kuhi (1976).

CK2 Cohen and Kuhi (1977).

GC General Catalog [Boss (1937)].

CASE Case surveys for late type stars. [Nassau and Blanco (1954a), Nassau and Blanco (1954b), Nassau et al. (1954), Nassau et al. (1956), and Blanco and Nassau (1957)]

WWSJ Wisnienski et al. (1967).

H&L Harvey and Lada (1980).

GHB Gehrz et al. (1978).

<u>HBG</u> Herbig (1956).

LUM The luminosity class as coded by;

2 = Luminosity Class I and II

3 = Luminosity Class III

4 = Luminosity Class IV

5 = Luminosity Class V

6 = Luminosity Class c

7 = Luminosity Class g

8 = Luminosity Class d

RA & Dec. The 1950 position for the source. Here again we attempted to reproduce the position from the best available source. The sources used are as follows:

SAO The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

Catalog of Positions for 1950.0.

JYCE Joyce et al. (1977).

G&H Gehrz and Hackwell (1976) (including unpublished positions).

WIRO Positions determined at the Wyoming Infrared Observatory.

GCVS General Catalog of Variable Stars.

SVS Catalog of Suspected Variable Stars.

IRC Infrared Catalog, Neugebauer & Leighton (1969).

<u>LADA</u> Lada et al. (1981).

GC General Catalog, Boss (1937).

AGK3 Catalog der Astronomischen Gesellschaft,
Dieckvoss (1962).

LKVR Low et al. (1976).

LKRL Lebofsky et al. (1978).

KLMN Kleinmann et al. (1979).

AFGL The position from the AFGL Catalog.

GLG Grasdalen (1974)

RIED Ried et al. (1980)

<u>SSJ</u> Simon et al. (1979)

BHR Baldwin et al. (1973)

HGSB Hackwell et al. (1978)

HGG Hackwell et al. (1982)

LSKR Lebofsky et al. (1978)

Comment A letter C in this column means that a comment about the source exists in Table 4.

V and Source

Visual magnitude or in the case of data from

the <u>Dearborn Catalog of Faint Red Stars</u>. (Lee et al.

1943, Lee et al. 1944, and Lee et al. 1947) and

Joyce et al. (1977) the red magnitude, and the

source of the information.

I' and K Magnitudes from the IRC, I' refers to a photometric band centered at $0.7\mu m$. Asterisks denote saturated signals.

4, 11, 20 and 27 The magnitudes reported in the AFGL Catalog.

D/M/Y The date of any WIRO observations.

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2.3 - 23.0 The observed magnitudes. The photometric

system was identical to that described by Gehrz, Hackwell, and Jones (1974).

OBSVR

The initials of the observer.

GG = Gary Grasdalen

JAH = John Hackwell

RDG = Robert D. Gehrz

BTA = Dan Briotta

G&H = Gehrz and Hackwell (1976)(and additional unpublished data).

Inspection of tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate we have come close to our goals. The survey of LL Sources is very nearly complete. Many of the LL Sources that do not have reported magnitudes are associated with well known dark clouds or HII regions. These associations are reported in Table 5. A listing of those LL sources that we deem to be spurious is given in Table 6. The only entry without photometry which is not present in tables 5 and 6 is GL 4250.

V. Discussion

a. The Completeness of the AFGL Survey

To assess the completeness limits of the AFGL survey we have formed the integral source counts as a function of the 4 and 10 μ m magnitudes. These counts are based, for the first time, on a uniform sample of sources verified by ground based observations. The logarithm of the number of sources brighter than magnitude [λ] is plotted against [λ] in figures 3 and 4. The LL source counts are plotted as dots in these two figures.

From these figures we see that the [10] counts exhibit a break in slope between [10] = -1 and -2. This corresponds quite closely to the adopted reliability limit of the AFGL catalog (see § III). Because of the small number in the sample the estimate of the slope of the count-magnitude relation is rather uncertain. The line drawn on figure 3 has a slope of 0.6, the expected slope for a sample of uniform density: a slope as low as 0.4 is ruled out by the data. We conclude that the sample is very nearly uniformly complete down to [10] = -1.5. At [10] a slope of 0.6 predicts 74 sources brighter than [10] = -1.5 in our sample. Thus, for the sky north of declination -30°, we would expect 220 sources brighter than [10] = -1.5. This estimate is a lower limit; some sources may have been missed. Because of the way in which the survey was done, we would not expect the missed sources to be solely the faint ones, that would badly skew the count-magnitude relation. Rather we would expect certain areas of the sky to be incompletely sampled.

The [4] counts of the LL Sources (figure 4) exhibit a break in slope between [4] = -0.5 and +0.5. The WIRO 49 sample has been used to extend the counts to fainter limiting magnitudes by multiplying the W49 sample counts by 8 and adding them to the LL sample. The results are plotted as x's in figures 3 and 4. Not unexpectedly the W49 counts extend the [4] counts smoothly through [4] = +1, there is only a marginal change of slope as the counts reach +2. The slope of the [4] count-magnitude relation is 0.54, close to the value of 0.6 expected from a uniform density sample. At [4] = +1.3 the straight line gives the total number of sources as 282. Thus the total number of $4\mu m$ sources north of declination -30° is expected to be 850.

It is interesting to compare the number of 4 μ m sources to the number of 2.2 μ m or K magnitude sources from the IRC. The IRC is thought to be a complete sample to K = + 2.8. Extrapolating the [4] count-magnitude relation to [4] = + 2.8 we obtain an expected number of 5500 sources, remarkably close to the observed number of 5612 IRC 2.2 μ m sources. Because the K - [4] color of almost all normal stars is between 0.0 and -0.5, this result 1) confirms our expectation that a survey at 4 μ m would include all sources seen to comparable magnitude limits at 2.2 μ m and 2) demonstrates that the survey at 4 μ m contains few sources not previously seen at 2.2 μ m. This conclusion is further bolstered by noting that 88% of the FMO sources are cross-identified with IRC entries. Thus, at flux levels brighter than about 2 magnitudes the sky does not appear to change substantially between 2.2 and 4 μ m,down to an apparent magnitude of +2.

The [10] distribution for the WIRO 49 begins at [10] = -0.5 (figure 4). This result could have been implied from the magnitude reliability

results of § III which predict that very few of the FMO entries should be strong sources at 10 μm . Thus the FMO objects are not strong 10 μm sources in contrast to the results expected on the basis of the 11 μm magnitudes reported in the AFGL catalog. When the [10] count-magnitude relation of figure 4 is extended using the W49 sample we find that it continues to fall substantially below the extrapolation of the brighter counts. We conclude that surveys at wavelengths of 4 μm or shorter must be extended to much fainter limiting magnitudes than the AFGL or IRC if they are to extend significantly the 10 μm sample.

To illustrate further the difference between the magnitude limited surveys at 4 and 10 μ m we have plotted in figure 5 the distribution of the [4] - [10] colors for the magnitude limited samples of the [4] and [10] sources. The sources in figure 5 were taken entirely from the LL list; the upper panel contains these sources brighter than -1.5 at 10 μ m, the lower panel those brighter than -0.1 at 4μ m. The two samples have dramatically different [4] - [10] color distributions. The 4μ m sample is dominated by sources with [4] - [10] colors \approx 1.0, while the 10 μ m sample has a broad distribution which extends to [4] - [10] = 6 and has a median value of [4] - [10] = 1.9. Thus, to extend even approximately the [10] counts, we would have to survey at least 4 magnitudes fainter at 4μ m than at 10μ m. Therefore, a magnitude limited sample at 10 μ m produces an entirely distinct source list from a 2 μ m or a 4 μ m survey, and the appearance of the sky undergoes a dramatic transformation between 4 μ m and 11 μ m.

The most likely explanation of the large [4] - [10] colors is that the 10 μ m radiation is principally from circumstellar dust. To explain these large colors as being due to interstellar extinction is totally

implausible. The infrared extinctions would be much too large. Thus, we conclude that the $10~\mu m$ sample is entirely dominated by stars with extreme circumstellar dust shells. This is very important because surveys to fainter limiting magnitudes will continue to exhibit this pattern until the limiting distance of the survey extends beyond the physical limit of the galaxy. Therefore the critical factor in evaluating the appearance of the infrared sky at limiting magnitudes fainter than -1.5 is the absolute magnitude of the $10~\mu m$ sources detected by the AFGL survey.

b. Mean Absolute Magnitudes from the Galactic Distributions

By assuming the absolute distribution of the objects detected by the AFGL survey in the direction perpendicular to the galactic plane, we can use the observed distribution of the sources in galactic latitude as a measure of the absolute magnitudes of the sources. Figure 6 plots the [4] and [10] latitude distributions of the magnitude limited sample after correcting to refer to the entire sky. In order to model these distributions we have assumed an exponential density distribution in the z direction:

$$N(z) = N_0 \exp(-z/\beta) \tag{1}$$

In modelling the observed latitude distribution it is crucial to include any dispersion in absolute magnitude. Because the volume surveyed increases very rapidly with absolute magnitude, the relatively rare bright stars dominate the distribution. This effect is particularly important when assessing the galactic distribution because an increase in the dispersion in absolute magnitude leads to a much narrower galactic distribution. Vogt (1973) has already discussed this effect for the

IRC sources. Because so little information is available on the absolute magnitudes of infrared stars, we have arbitrarily assumed a dispersion in absolute magnitude of one magnitude. Thus:

$$N(M) = \frac{N(z)}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \frac{(M-M_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$
 (2)

This allows us to fit the observed galactic distribution with a single parameter R/ β , which is the ratio of the limiting radius, R, of the sample for stars of the mean absolute magnitude to the exponential scale height, β , of the z distribution. We have found that the [4] distribution is best fit with R/ β = 2 and the [10] distribution with R/ β = 4. The predictions of the models for these parameters are drawn as solid lines on figure 6.

In order to obtain an absolute magnitude we must assume a value for β , the exponential scale height. The most reasonable guess is that these stars are closely related to normal giant stars for which a representative value of β is 300 pc. This implies $M_{4} = -9$ and $M_{10} = -12$.

Since we believe that we are observing the photospheres of more or less normal giant stars at 4 μ m, we can convert the value of M_[4] into a bolometric luminosity by assuming an effective photospheric temperature. The results of this computation are summarized in Table 7. From examination of this table it seems probable that the luminosity of these stars exceeds 10⁴ L_e which is an order of magnitude higher than that expected for solar type stars at the tip of the first red giant branch. We conclude that these objects are most likely on their second or later ascent of the red giant branch.

For the [10] sample we believe that the radiation is from a circumstellar dust shell. The characteristic temperature of these shells estimated from the observed [4] - [10] color of 2.5 magnitudes is 700 K. In Table 8 we have computed the bolometric luminosity of the dust shell radiation for a range of assumed circumstellar dust temperatures. We infer that the luminosity of the dust shells is only slightly less than the luminosity of the [4] sample. It is plausible to assume that the [10] sample stars have the same total luminosity as the [4] sample, but that the [10] objects have a sufficiently thick dust shell to absorb most of the luminosity of the underlying star.

Although it seems that we have produced a very fragile structure involving a large number of assumptions, the numerical details of our assumptions do not have a profound effect on our conclusions. The assumed dispersion in absolute magnitude has decreased the derived mean absolute magnitude by about 0.8 magnitudes from that which would result if no dispersion were assumed. Similarly, changing the assumed scale height by 50% would alter the absolute magnitude by only 0.9 magnitudes. We conclude that the derived luminosities are accurate within a factor of three. In particular we can rule out a reduction in luminosity by the factor of ten required to bring these objects down to the luminosity at the tip of the red giant branch.

We can also estimate the local space density for the [4] and [10] star samples. These derived values are particularily uncertain because they depend on the cube of the assumed scale height. We find:

$$N([4]) = 3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ pc}^{-3}$$

and $N([10]) = 9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ pc}^{-3}$.

Kirton and Fitzgerald (1974) found the density of late M stars (M5-9) to be 7×10^{-7} pc⁻³. Considering the uncertainties in our determination, the L41 sample can be identified with the late type giants. The ratio

between the number density of [10] sources and [4] sources is largely independent of our assumptions if both types of sources have the same scale height in the galactic plane. We find that for each giant with a substantial 10 µm excess there are three giants without such an excess. There are two straightforward interpretations of this ratio: 1) the development of a substantial dust shell takes about 75% of the time the star spends on the asymptotic giant branch, or 2) the presence of a dust shell indicates a basically different type of star. For the second hypothesis, the dust production might be controlled by the mass of the star and its chemical composition.

c. Predictions for the IRAS Survey.

One of the principal aims was to provide insight into the expected results of the IRAS all sky survey. A limiting flux at 10 μ m of 1Jy, corresponding to [10] = +4, will reach objects with $M_{[10]}$ = -12 to a distance of 16 kpc, well beyond the galactic center. If we assume that the galactic plane is uniform within such a radius, our derived number density implies 5 x 10⁴ 10 μ m sources within that volume. This represents the minimum number of sources expected in the IRAS survey. A more realistic calculation might be to compute a local mass to 10 μ m source count ratio and apply it to the entire mass of the galaxy. Using a projected local density of 25 M_{\odot}/pc^2 and the total mass of the Galaxy as 10^{11} M_{\odot} , we predict the total number of luminous 10 μ m sources in the Galaxy as 2 x 10^{5} . The ratio of mass to the 10 μ m source count m may vary considerably within the Galaxy. If the luminous 10 μ m sources arise from stars with main sequence masses greater than 1 M_{\odot} we would expect the ratio to be quite small in portions of the galaxy dominated

by old stars. Thus this estimate is probably an upper limit to the total number of luminous 10 µm sources in the Galaxy. If we had extended the 10 µm counts from [10] = -1.5 to [10] = +4 we would have predicted δ x 10^5 and 5 x 10^4 using slopes of +0.6 and 0.4. Since extrapolating the count magnitude relation with a slope of 0.4 corresponds to assuming a planar distribution, it is not surprising that this number agrees precisely with our previous estimate for a uniform galactic disk.

Our analysis for the absolute magnitude of the AFGL 10 μ m sources has given us a more secure estimate of the volume of the Galaxy surveyed. Since the limiting magnitude does not correspond to dimensions larger than the Galaxy, the mixture of sources seen by IRAS is unlikely to differ substantially from that seen in the AFGL survey. Local sources whose numbers continue to increase directly with the volume surveyed are not sufficiently numerous to overtake the luminous 10 μ m sources in a survey down to [10] = +4.

Thus the best current estimate for the expected IRAS sample is $^{\sim}10^5$ sources brighter than [10] = +4, with the majority of sources being luminous objects dominated at 10 μ m by radiation from dust shells. These sources will be relatively faint at shorter wavelengths, so that observations that reach 4 to 6 magnitudes fainter at 4 μ m will be required to reach all of the IRAS sample.

VI. Summary

The major conclusions of this study can be summarized as:

- 1. Using directly estimated noise limited magnitudes the published AFGL catalog can be pruned to reveal two virtually distinct lists of sources; those seen at 4 μ m only (FMO) and those seen at 11, 20 or 27 μ m (LL).
- 2. Statistical examination of the FMO source list reveals that the $4 \, \mu m$ survey presents a view of the sky virtually identical to that given by the 2.2 μm survey of Neugebauer and Leighton (1969). On the other hand, the sources seen at 10 μm represent a distinct stellar population with very red infrared colors.
- 3. Using the galactic distribution and an assumed galactic scale height the mean absolute magnitudes and local space density for the FMO and LL sources have been estimated as:

FMO
$$M_{[4]} = -9$$
 $N([4]) = 3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ pc}^{-3}$

and LL $M_{[10]} = -12$
 $N([10]) = 9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ pc}^{-3}$

From reasonable estimates of the temperatures of these objects it seems unlikely that their bolometric luminosity is much less than $10^4\ L_g$ for both classes of stars.

4. These parameters are used to estimate that the IRAS survey is likely to see 10^5 sources brighter than [10] = +4 and that the majority of these sources will be similar to the AFGL sample.

Acknowledgements

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TABLE 3

ACOUTE CONSTITUTION CONTINUES CONTIN

WIRO CATALOG OF AFGL SOURCES

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TABLE 4

Comments on Individual Sources in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

GL#	COMMENT			
85	A 8' x 8' box has been searched for point sources to N \approx +0.5, none found.			
326	(W3) Has been mapped extensively, see Hackwell et al. (1978).			
328	(W3-N) Extended object in AFGL catalog.			
359	Sharpless 145.			
361	A 8' x 8' box has been searched for point sources			
	to N \approx +0.5, none found.			
489	CIT 5.			
505	(U Cam) The period of Variability is approximate (GCVS).			
5 85	Sharpless 222.			
601	(Alpha Tau) Used as a standard star, the standard			
	magnitudes are given.			
614	(DM Eri) A binary star, the difference of the magnitudes			
	of the components is $.3^{m}$, the separation is 4^{m} (GCVS).			
800	Sharpless 240.			
807	(NCG 2024) Has been previously mapped, see Grasdalen (1974).			
933	I' magnitude is variable (IRC).			
945	(V Lyn) Periods of 55 and 87 days replace one another.			
	UU Her type. Slow nonperiodic oscillations also observed			
	(GCVS).			

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968	(GL Mon) The period of varability is approximate (GCVS).
1117	(XX Gem) K magnitude is variable (IRC).
1145	(KQ Pup) Multi-component system, late component is a
	spectroscopic binary with a period of 27 years (GCVS).
1151	(DU Pup) The period of variability is approximate (GGVS).
	M5 and M6 spectral type stars found near this position
	by Hansen and Blanco (1975).
1254	A 4' x 4' box has been searched for point sources to
	M ≅ +2.5, none found.
1261	A 8' x 8' box has been searched for point sources to
	N ≅ +0.5, none found.
1263	A 8' x 8' box has been searched for point sources to
	N \approx +0.5, none found
1278	A 4' x 4' box has been searched for point sources to
	M ≅ +2.5, none found.
1281	(AK Hya) The period of variability is approximate (GCVS).
1282	Has an abnormally strong red end sharply cutoff by a
	deep absorption at λ = 6195 $\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ (DO).
1417	A 12' x 12' box has been searched for point sources to
	[Q] ≅ -2.5, none found.
1423	I' magnitude is variable (IRC).
1424	A 8' x 8' box has been searched for point sources to
	N ≅ +0.5, none found.
1482	(T Crt) The period of variability is approximate (GCVS).
1554	(BK Vir) The period of variability is approximate (GCVS).
1627	(R Hya) Period varies strongly; SiO maser (GCVS).

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1634	A 10' x 10' box has been searched for point
	sources to N \approx +0.5, none found.
1642	K magniude is variable (IRC).
1773	CIT 7.
4217	A 6.5' x 6.5' box has been searched for point sources
	to N \approx +1.0, none found.
4222	A 6.5' x 6.5' box has been searched for point sources
	to N \approx +1.0, none found.
1862	K magnitude is variable (IRC).
1868	(R UMi) I' magnitude is variable (IRC).
1971	(TW Oph) This star is connected with a variable
	nebula (GCVS).
1988	CIT 9.
2162	(UY Sct) Has noticable polarization (4%). Also has IR
	excess which is probably due to a dust envelope (GCVS).
2165	MWC 297.
2164	K magnitude is variable (IRC).
2166	I' magnitude is variable (IRC).
2168	IRC source was not found in survey by Hansen and Blanco
	(1975).
2177	(W40) See Zeilik and Lada (1978). WIRO coordinates
	are given for IRS 2.
2190	A 6.5' x6.5' box has been searched for point sources
	to N ≅ +1.0, none found.
2203	(RX Sct) Connected with the bright hydrogen nebula
	YM 13 (GCVS).

on or or a second become a formation of the contract of the co

2208	(Alpha Lyra) Used as a standard star, the standard
	magnitudes are given.
2210	This source has been mapped and is seen to be a region
	of extended IR emission (unpublished).
2213	(X Oph) Visual binary with appreciable orbital motion;
	companion has spectral type K1 III (GCVS).
2215	I' magnitude is variable (IRC).
2223	Hansen and Blanco (1975) report that there are 4 faint
	M stars within 1.5' of this position.
2227	Hansen and Blanco (1975) report that this star is reddened.
2230	Vogt (1973) found many other possible late type stars in
	this field.
2233	IRC source was not found in survey by Hansen and Blanco
	(1975).
2376	A 6.5' x 6.5' box has been searched for point sources
	to N ≅ +1.0, none found.
2378	A 6.5' x 6.5' box has been searched for point sources
	to N ≅ +1.0, none found.
2379	A 6.5' x 6.5' box has been searched for point sources
	to N ≅ +1.0, none found.
2381	(W51) Has been extensively mapped, see Hackwell et al.
	(1982).
2414	(EP Vul) The spectral type is alternatively K5e (GCVS).
4251	Also known as Campbell's variable nebula or Campbell's
	hydrogen envelope star.
2426	(BG Cyg) K and I' magnitudes are variable (IRC).

2433	A 8' x 8' box has been searched for point sources to
	M ≅ +2.3, none found.
2565	Photometry is for Gamma Cyg.
2570	K and I' magnitudes are variable (IRC).
4265	A 8'x8' box has been searched for point sources
	to $[Q] \approx -2.5$, none found.
2578	A 6.5'x6.5' box has been searched for point sources
	to N ≅ +1.0, none found.
2583	(KZ Cyg) K and I' magnitudes are variable (IRC).
2584	(Sharp. 106) Has been mapped and is seen to be a
	multiple source object in a extended region of
	IR emission, see Gehrz et al. (1982).
2586	A 6.5'x6.5' box has been searched for point sources
	to $N = +1.0$, none found.
2617	K magnitude is variable (IRC).
2624	W75 S
2771	K and I' magnitudes are variable (IRC).
2781	CIT 13.
2924	A 6.5'x6.5' box has been searched for point sources
	to L ≅ +3.7, none found.
2925	(W Cep) There are features of a dust shell and a hot
	component in the spectrum (GCVS).
3099	This source has been discussed in Gehrz et al. (1978).
3119	A 10'x10' box has been searched for point sources to
	[Q] ≅ -1.6, none found.

3122	(Lambda And) Spectroscopic binary with period of
	20.52 days. Brighter component is a semi irregular
	variable with mean period of 55.82 days (GCVS).
3126	(SVS 8872) I' magnitude is variable (IRC).

TABLE 5

Long Lambda Sources Associated With H II Regions

or Dark Clouds

-	
<u>GL #</u>	<u>Designation</u>
326	W3
328	W3N
781	involved in Orion Nebula
779	Orion Nebula (Trapezium Region)
806	NGC 2023
807	NGC 2024
1855	ρ Oph dark cloud
4222	p Oph dark cloud
2147	G 18.1 - 0.3
4237	G 18.3 - 0.4
2157	W 39
2169	G 20.7 - 0.1
2177	W 40
2190	G 24.5 + 0.5
2200	G 24.8 + 0.1
2210	· W.42
2376	G 49.0 - 0.3
2378	G 49.4 - 0.3
2379	G 49.2 - 0.3
2381	W 51
2578	G 78.1 + 0.6

2584

2586

2593

2602

2621

2624

2625

Sharpless 106

G 79.3 + 1.3

W 69

G 79.3 + 0.3

W 75 North

DR 21

DR 22

TABLE 6
Rejected Long Lambda Sources.

GL #	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>	Reason for rejection
85		-1.5		Search; this paper
361		-2.0	-3.1	Search; this paper
1164			-4.8	Seen only once by AFGL
1261		-1.5		Search; this paper
1263		-1.8		Search; this paper
1417			-4.7	Search; this paper
1424	1.8	-1.7		Search; this paper
1426			-4.6	Seen only once by AFGL
1493		-2.8		Search by Lebofsky et al (1978).
1634		-1.5		Search; this paper
4217	1.5	-1.9	-3.3	Search; this paper
2152		-1.5		Search by Lebofsky et al(1978).
2433	1.7	-2.1	-2.2	Search; this paper
4265			-4.0	Search; this paper
3119			-4.4	Search; this paper

TABLE 7

Luminosity of M = -9 Star as a Function of Effective Temperature

T _{eff} (K)	L/L _e (10 ⁴)
4500	3.4
4000	2.5
3500	1.8
3000	1.3
2500	0.8

TABLE 8 Luminosity of $M_{10} = -12$ as a Function of Effective Temperature

T _{eff} (K)	L/L ₀ (10 ⁴)
1400	2.54
1200	1.77
1000	1.19
800	0.76
700	0.50
600	0.48
500	0.39
400	0.34
300	0.36

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FIGURE CAPTIONS

- Fig. 1 The AFGL rocket observations at 4 μm have been plotted against the average of ground based measurements at 3.6 and 4.9 μm .
- Fig. 2 The AFGL rocket observations at 11 μm have been plotted against the 10 μm ground based measurements.
- Fig. 3 The logarithm of the number of sources brighter than a given value of [4] has been plotted as a function of [4]. The dots are from the LL list only. The crosses are the results expected from the FMO catalog based on our survey of every eighth entry in the FMO list. Fig. 4 The same as fig. 3 for [10].
- Fig. 5 These two plots show the distribution of [4]-[11] colors for two magnitude limited samples drawn from the LL catalog. The upper panel is for a sample magnitude limited at 10 μ m, while the lower panel is for 4 μ m. The areas under the histograms are equal in the two panels.
- Fig. 6 The latitude distribution of the 10 and 4 μm magnitude limited samples from the LL catalog. Note that the 10 μm sample is more concentrated to the galactic plane than the 4 μm sample. The thin lines correspond to models of the galactic distribution of the two classes of sources.

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University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071

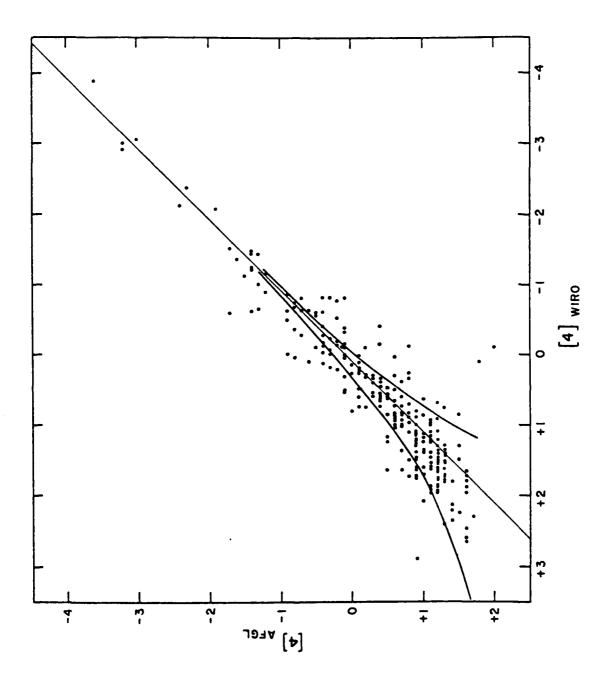


Fig. 1

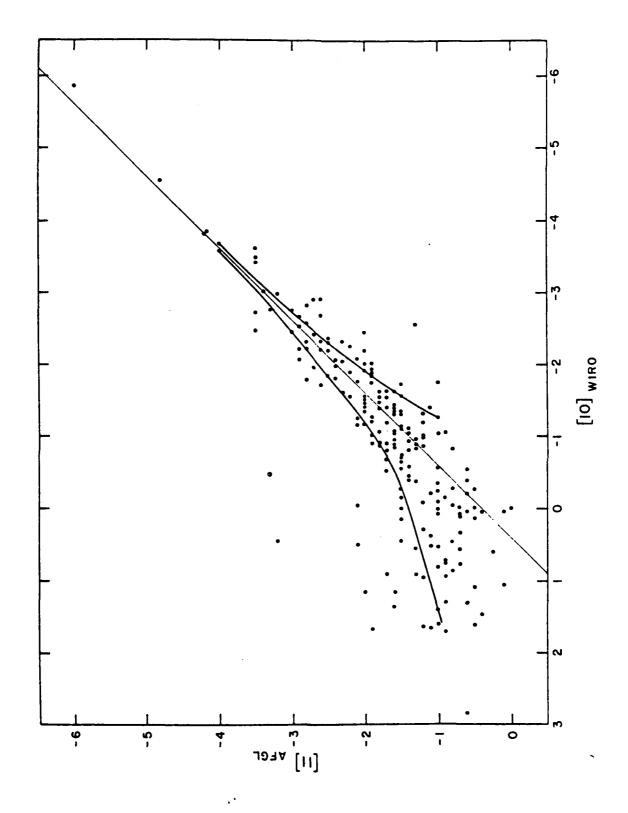


Fig. 2

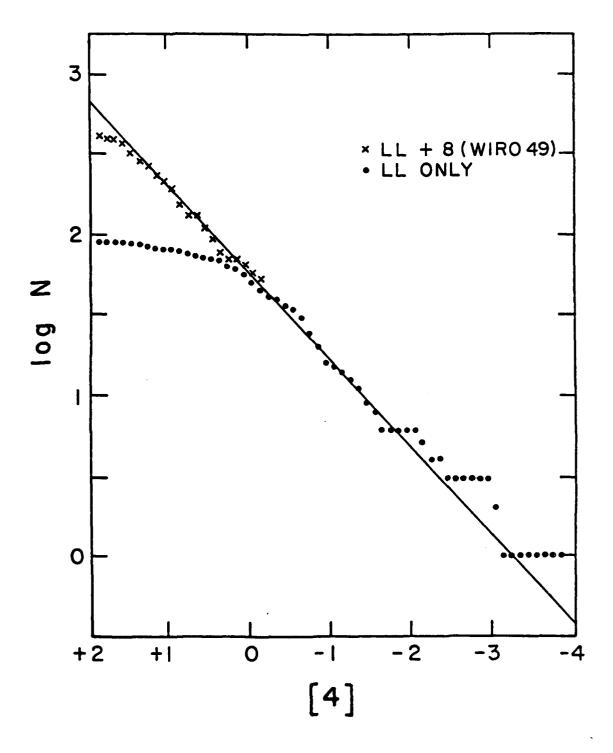


Fig. 3

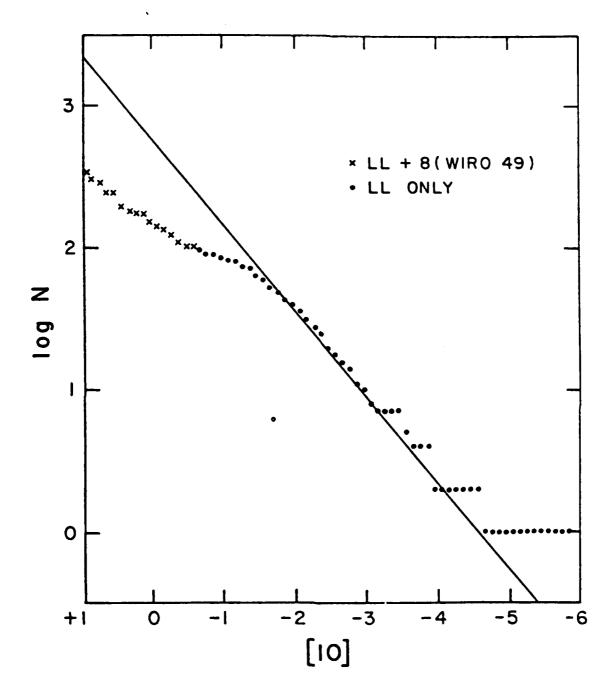


Fig.4

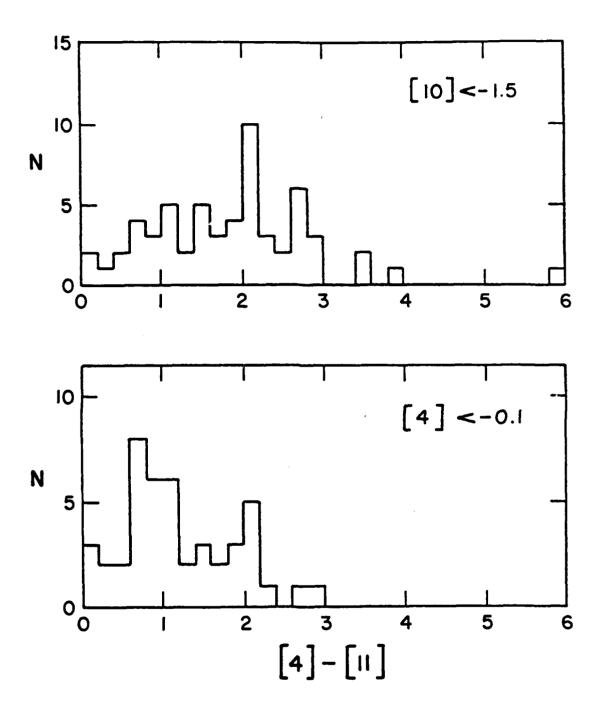


Fig. 5

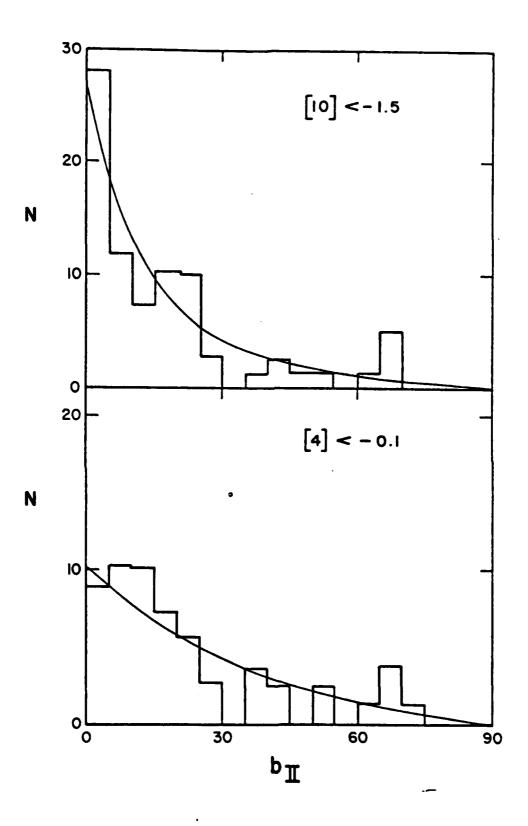


Fig. 6

Infrared Spectra and Interstellar Reddening of Anonymous Type II OH/IR Stars

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ABSTRACT

We report infrared positions and multicolor infrared photometry for a sample of type II OH/IR stars. The infrared colors and 11.4 $\mu\,m$ silicate optical depths of the low-latitude sources in this group increase as a function of distance, suggesting that interstellar reddening must be taken into account in assessing their infrared energy distributions. Reddening gradients between 1 and 3 times higher than the mean gradient in the direction of the galactic center are required to account for the observed color-distance correlation, a fact which might be explained by these stars' confinement to spiral arms.

I. INTRODUCTION

All-sky surveys for Type II OH maser sources (e.g., Caswell and Haynes 1975; Johansson et al., 1977a and b; Bowers 1973a and b; Bowers and Kerr 1978; Baud et al. 1981) -- those radiating principally at 1612 MHz -- have shown that these objects are highly concentrated toward the galactic plane and the galactic center. For this reason, and because their double-peaked velocity structures suggest an origin in expanding circumstellar envelopes, it is thought that these masers are probably associated with late-type stars in a relatively young population.

Efforts to confirm hypotheses regarding their evolutionary status have included searches for the stellar sources which (it is presumed) excite the masers, along with spectroscopy and time series observations of the identified sources (Evans and Beckwith 1977; Schultz, Kreysa, and Sherwood, 1976; Engels 1982; Jones et al., 1982). The searches for these stellar counterparts have been carried out exclusively at infrared wavelengths, a strategy which is based on extrapolation of the properties of the stars already known to exhibit OH maser emission: the redness of their continua is correlated with the strength of their OH maser emission (Hyland et al. 1972), a phenomenon attributed to the fact that both parameters depended on the mass of the stars' circumstellar envelopes. In fact OH masers identified through these infrared searches have been found to be extremely red, sometimes exhibiting strong absorption features near 10 m, attributable to silicate dust in massive circumstellar envelopes (Evans and Beckwith 1979). This result suggests that the OH/IR stars found in radio surveys might represent a more advanced stage of evolution of Mira variable stars than Miras previously detected as OH maser sources.

Only a fraction of the OH sources found in the sky surveys have been identified in these studies. Partly because this number is so small, continued searches for stellar counterparts to OH masers along with efforts to determine the properties of identified soruces are warranted. Such work should address the questions of (1) whether some OH masers may represent even more extreme states of Mira evolution than any that have so far been identified, and (2) whether the OH maser emission might also be produced by a different class of object.

In this paper, we report results of a program to search for additional stellar counterparts to OH masers, and to determine continuum properties for a number of previously identified masers. Our observations and analysis focus particularly on identifying the effects of interstellar dust on the observed properties of OH/IR stars, in order to permit a direct comparison of their properties with archetypical Miras and M-type supergiant stars.

II. Observations

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Telescopes and equipment at Kitt Peak National Observatory and Wyoming Infrared Observatory were employed to search for infrared counterparts to OH sources found in radio sky surveys and listed by Bowers (1978b) as optically unidentified (anonymous) OH/IR sources having double-peaked velocity structure. Sources were selected on the basis of OH brightness, the precision of the best available radio position, and availability in the sky.

The observations at Kitt Peak were done on the 1.3-m telescope with a liquid-nitrogen-cooled InSb photovoltaic detector system in 1978 June and 1979 July. Several attempts were made to find an optimum combination of wavelength and beam-size to search for the infrared sources. Observations through a broad-band 2.2 µm filter provided good sensitivity even with relatively large beam sizes, but were often plagued by source confusion. On the other hand, observations through a broad-band 3.8 µm filter with a 22" aperture were severely background-noise limited. Ultimately, scans were made at as many wavelengths as time permitted; either an 11" or 22" beam was used, depending on the wavelength. Areas of ± 2 times the radio error boxes of the OH sources were raster scanned with the reference beam set greater than 30" south of the signal beam to increase the effective area Beyond this positional selection, an attempt to avoid confusion of highly reddened field stars with bona fide OH/IR stars was made on the basis of near-infrared (1 to 5 µm) photometry of all sources detected in the radio error boxes: sources found to have K - L colors & 1 mag. were ruled out as possible counterparts to the OH masers. This somewhat arbitrary limit lies near the blue extreme of the

colors of stars that had previously been found to exhibit OH emission. Nonetheless, by combining this color limit with the brightness limit of our search (K \lesssim 11 mag.), we expect no chance detections of normal field stars earlier than spectral type K and reddened by diffuse interstellar clouds if these clouds cause \lesssim 4 mag kpc⁻¹ of visual extinction.

Further searches for infrared counterparts to the OH sources were done with a Wyoming multi-filter infrared photometer equipped with a Wyoming-constructed Ga: Ge bolometer mounted at the Cassegrain focus of the 2.34 m Wyoming Infrared Telescope. In this case, a 10 µm (N band) filter, a 5" beam and a 10" throw between source and reference beams were used. This work resulted in improved positions for several of the sources that had originally been found at Kitt Peak.

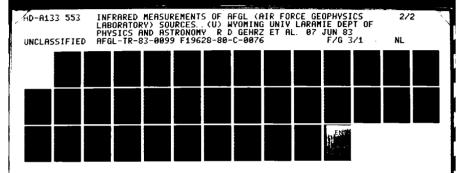
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Positions for sources found in our searches were measured with respect to the nearest SAO stars. Since none of these OH sources were found to be extended with respect to our beam the largest uncertainty in these relative position measurements is the location of the beam center, which is estimated to be accurate to ± one half of the beam size. The most precise positions measured for the sources are listed in Table 1, along with the photometric system and beam size used to obtain each measurement. For comparison, we have included the best available radio positions in the table.

Multi-color photometry of each of the OH/IR sources identified in this way, was obtained with the same telescopes and equipment used to carry out the searches (see table 2). These results are listed in Table 2. The Kitt Peak photometry was calibrated using standards from Johnson et al. (1966), while the calibration of the Wyoming system has been

given by Gehrz, Hackwell and Jones (1974). Except where noted, statistical uncertainties of the measurements and uncertainties in the air mass corrections are \pm 5% for measurements made at \lesssim 5 μ m, \pm 10% for measurements from 8.7 to 12.6 μ m, and 20% for measurements at 19.5 μ m. Two additional OH/AFGL sources (see Price and Walker, 1976) for which we have obtained 2.3 -23 μ photometry at Wyoming have been included under a separate heading in Table 2 as comparisons for the anonymous Type II masers selected from Bowers' survey. These are OH 232.3 \pm 18.1 (GL1274) and OH 334.8 \pm 50.1 (GL 1686).

Repeated observations were obtained for most of the sources studied in order to test for Mira-like variations; i.e. characterized by large amplitudes ($\gtrsim 1$ mag.) and long periods ($\gtrsim 1$ year). Several of the sources were found to vary with amplitudes between 1 and 2 mag. at all wavelengths: OH 18.8+0.4, OH 23.1-0.3, OH 28.7-0.6, OH 32.0-0.5, OH 39.7+1.5, and OH 39.9-0.0. Evans and Beckwith (1977) have observed variations in OH 45.5+0.1 and their data combined with ours suggests an amplitude of ≥ 1 mag at all infrared wavelengths. Smaller amplitude but significant variations were recorded for OH 24.7+0.3, OH 35.6-0.3, and OH 127.8+0.0. If it is assumed that all light variations are roughly in phase, then the light amplitude was generally found to decrease with increasing wavelength for all variable sources observed. Our data for several sources measured more than twice are consistent with the rather long periods expected for OH/IR Miras (Dickinson et al., 1975; Engels, 1932). Shorter periods are, however, not necessarily ruled out by our data. Detailed studies of the temporal behavior of a number of stars in table 2, carried out by Engels (1982), confirm that their periods are long.





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Engels (1982) has observed several sources which appear in our list for infrared variations and reports long pariod variations for them; periods for these are given in table 3.

III. <u>Distances and Galactic Distribution of Observed Sources</u>

Kinematic distances for each of the OH sources in our study were computed by assuming (1) that the velocity at the mid-point of their double-peaked velocity patterns represents the center of mass velocity $V_{\rm LSR}$ of each star, and (2) that the observed motion is due entirely to circular motion of a source about the galactic center. These are given in Table 3. The values taken for the distance and velocity of the sun with respect to the galactic center are from Schmidt (1955): $R_0=10$ kpc, and $\frac{\theta}{0}=250$ km/s. The ambiguity in distances deduced by this method in the first and fourth galactic quadrants was resolved by presuming that the near kinematic distance (NKD) is the appropriate value, an assumption which is justified by the lower probability of detecting objects at the far kinematic distance.

The expected accuracy of kinematic distances deduced from this galactic rotation model has been studied extensively. Most recently Baud et al. (1931), have found a correlation between the separation of OH velocity peaks and the r. m. s. deviation of the OH velocity centroid from that predicted using a galactic rotation model: sources with $\Delta V_{OH} \gtrsim 29$ km/s were found to deviate by $\gtrsim 10$ km/s from circular galactic rotation. Most of the stars included in our study have such large OH velocity separations, and are therefore presumed to follow circular galactic orbits closely.

Using the derived kinematic distances given in table 3 our sources are shown projected on the galactic plane in Figure 1. Fourteen of the sources lie in the first quadrant along the tangential direction of the Scutum arm of the galaxy ($\ell^{II} \approx 30 \pm 15^{\circ}$), while one (OH 127.8+0.3) lies in the anti-center direction. The range of near kinematic distances

represented by these objects is large (1.3 to 7.7 kpc). Their galacto-centric distances (GCD) range only from 6 to 9 kpc. except for the single anti-center source OH 127.8+0.0 which has a GCD of 12.8 kpc.

Radio surveys have shown that the Type II OH maser sources can be characterized by the velocity separation, ΔV , between the two features in their OH maser spectra; that is, sources with similar separations tend to have similar galactic distributions and kinematics (see for example Habing, 1977). The mean of this parameter for all anonymous OH sources found in Bowers' survey was ~ 30 Km/s, and the half-width of the distribution was ~ 20 Km/s. The mean velocity separation for sources included in this study was ~ 32 Km/s, and the half-width of the distribution of velocity separation was ~ 10 Km/s. Thus, our sources are not an extreme subset of those found in radio surveys, and correlations of physical properties among them should be representative of the majority of sources found in those surveys.

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IV. Apparent Spectral Energy Distributions

Infrared continua of two prototypical OH/IR stars, the Mira variable IK Tau and the supergiant YX Sgr, are shown in Figure 2. Continuum observations of the two high galactic latitude sources observed in this study are also included in the figure. The infrared energy distributions of these sources are similar: their 2 - 20 μm color temperatures exceed 1000 K, and all exhibit silicate emission features near 11 μm .

Energy distributions for all 15 of the low galactic latitude OH/IR stars in our study are plotted in Figure 3. These stars differ generally from those shown in Figure 2 by having significantly redder continua, with 2-20 μ m color temperatures below 700 K; in addition, almost all of them exhibit the silicate feature in absorption.

It is not clear, a priori, to what extent the excess reddening and strong silicate absorption in these low-latitude OH/IR stars is caused by heavy obscuration due to intervening interstellar dust, or by emission and reddening due to dust in dense circumstellar envelopes; the interstellar medium contains dust grains that are similar to those present in the envelopes of late-type oxygen-rich stars. Anticipating our discussion of these alternatives in the following Sections, we have plotted the spectra in Figure 3 with vertical offsets in decreasing order of their distance. Interstellar effects are apparent, in that stars nearer than 3 Kpc are detected with silicate features having optical depths less than $^{\infty}$ 0.5, while all the more distant stars have optical depths exceeding $_{\infty}$ 0.5.

V. Effects of Interstellar Reddening

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We have examined the possibility that the extreme redness of the previously unidentified OH/IR stars might be due to interstellar dust as suggested by figure 3. Three reddening-sensitive parameters are plotted against NKD in Figures 4a, b, and c; all of the sources listed in Table 3 are included in the figures. Two effects produce scatter in the data. One is the variability of the stars themselves; variations observed by us and Engels (1982) are indicated in the figures by "error bars" which show the maximum range in observed parameters for each source. Additional scatter in these figures results from the contribution to the stars' continua by the emission of circumstellar dust; one would expect, by analogy to the prototypical OH/IR stars (Figure 2), that this scatter should be particularly evident for the measures made at wavelengths $\geq 5~\mu$ m, i.e., Figures 4b and 4c. In the presence of scatter from these effects, the figures nonetheless show an apparent correlation between distance and all three of the reddening sensitive parameters plotted.

To test whether the extreme reddening of the OH/IR sources in our study resulted primarily from the reddening and long-wavelength emission of circumstellar dust, we must compare their colors to parameters which are related to the column densities of dust in their envelopes. In this respect, the available data, along with the derived NKD's, provide a direct measure of these sources' luminosities, which is presumeably related to the mass-loss rates in their radiatively driven winds (Gehrz and Woolf, 1971). Unfortunately, the range in luminosities among the observed sources is small (log L/L $_{\theta} \sim 2.8 - 4.2$), and correlations between color or optical depth and luminosity must be masked by variability effects and uncertainties in distance within this small

sample. Similarly, an attempt to seek a correlation between color and velocity separation between the sources' OH maser peaks (an indirect measure of the stellar luminosity) may be inhibited by the limited range in ΔV among the sources observed. In any case, there is no apparent correlation between parameters which might be expected to measure luminosity (M_K , L_{ID} , and ΔV) and NKD (see figure 5a-c).

As a further test that the redness of the observed sources is an intrinsic property rather than a results of interstellar reddening, we have compared their colors and silicate optical depths with galacto-centric distance (GCD). These parameters are found to exhibit a correlation with GCD similar to that observed in Figures 4a-c where they are compared to NKD; the implication of this correlation is ambiguous, however, since most of the sources observed lie wihin a narrow range in galactic longitude ($\ell_{II} \sim 30^{\circ} \pm 15^{\circ}$), resulting in a tight correlation between NKD and GCD. It is thus interesting that the single source in our sample, OH 127.8 + 0.0, which is not in the direction of the Scutum arm but in the anti-center direction at a GCD of 13 Kpc, is much redder than indicated by the apparent galactic gradient seen in the other sources. We conclude that our data provide no evidence for a galactic gradient in the observed colors of OH/IR stars.

VI. Discussion

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The hypothesis that interstellar dust significantly affects the observed colors of OH/IR stars has been considered previously by others (Evans and Beckwith 1977; Engels 1982), but was rejected by them on the grounds that (1) the amount of extinction required to produce the red colors of the newly identified OH/IR stars was anomalously high, (2) there was insufficient evidence for any concentration of molecular clouds in the vicinities of the OH/IR stars, (3) the colors of the stars were found to vary, implying a local cause for at least a portion of their redness, and (4) the colors of the stars were found to be correlated with their periods, an effect attributable to the role that variability may play in the stars' mass loss and subsequent development of circumstellar dust envelopes.

The results presented in the preceding Section V suggest, however, that interstellar reddening may significantly affect the observed colors of OH/IR stars. The amount of reddening needed to produce the apparent correlations between observed infrared parameters and NKD is indicated in Figures 4a-c by three reddening lines, corresponding to three different values for the assumed visual extinction gradient $A_V=2$, 4, and 6 mag./Kpc. The reddening law used to obtain the infrared gradients shown in Figures 4a and b was derived by Sneden et al. (1978). The silicate extinction gradient shown in Figure 4c was obtained from measures of the interstellar silicate absorption against sources at the galactic center (Hackwell, Gehrz, and Woolf, 1970; Becklin et al. 1978), and in the direction of VI Cyg NO. 12 (Gillett, Jones and Herrill 1975; Rieke 1976).

The reddening gradients that are required if interstellar dust accounts for the infrared parameters of the OH/IR stars observed in this study, 2-6 mag./Kpc, significantly exceed the "mean" value for interstellar reddening in the galactic plane, $A_{ij} \sim 2$ mag./Kpc (Allen 1973). We propose that the high reddening gradient deduced from the colors of OH/IR stars included in this study is a result of their being located along a line of sight tangent to the Scutum arm of the galaxy. The "mean" value for the interstellar reddening gradient includes inter-arm voids, and must therefore be less than that which would be expected from observations along a spiral arm. Further, it is derived from studies which rely on measurements of optically-selected luminous stars (e.g., Johnson 1968; Hackwell and Gehrz 1974; Barlow and Cohen 1977; Sneden et al. 1978); such studies may not apply to the most heavily obscured regions of the galaxy. If this interpretation is correct, then the redness of OH 127.8+0.0 must also be due to its lying along a highly obscured part of the galactic plane.

The occurrence of these sources in highly obscured regions may be a selection effect, in which case we suggest that the identified OH/IR stars are simply those that lie along unobscured lines of sight. Their location in dusty regions may, on the other hand, result from their youth: the more massive OH/IR stars may not have travelled far from the place where they were formed before evolving to the Mira or red supergiant stage. In the latter case, one expects that the "anonymous" OH/IR stars may have more massive circumstellar envelopes -- indicating that they are more luminous and more massive stars, compared to the optically identified OH/IR stars.

VIII. Observational Tests

The question of whether or not the apparent infrared energy distributions of some anonymous OH/IR stars are significantly affected by interstellar reddening has important implications.

A number of investigators (Forrest et al. (1978), Evans and Beckwith, 1977, Bowers et al., (1980), and Bowers, (1981)) have suggested that OH/IR stars have mass loss rates $\gtrsim 10^{-5}$ to $10^{-4} \rm M_{\odot}~yr^{-1}$ based largely upon the assumption that the silicate absorption feature is caused entirely by self-absorption in the outer layers of an extended optically thick circumstellar thick shell. If, as suggested by our observations, the silicate absorption feature at 11.4 μm is affected by interstellar silicates, then the intrinsic mass loss rates for these objects could be lower than suggested by the earlier calculations. Corrections for reddening would lower calculated mass loss rates by reducing the shell radius and shell dust optical depth. Mass loss rates in the range 10^{-7} to 10^{-5} M_{$_{\odot}$} yr⁻¹ would be more consistent with the values currently associated with optically visible luminous M giant variables and supergiants (Gehrz and Woolf, 1971).

Although the correlations between infrared shell parameters and NKD presented herein are strongly suggestive of interstellar effects, the possibility that the effects are largely circumstellar cannot be completely ruled out. Further observational tests are required to distinguish quantitatively between the contributions of interstellar and circumstellar dust in anonymous OH/IR stars. High resolution CO measurements may help to establish the amount of molecular material along the lines of sight as an additional test for anomalous interstellar extinction. Measurements of the infrared angular diameters

of OH/IR stars would provide a definitive means for comparing the intrinsic shell parameters of anonymous sources with those of other classes of OH/IR stars. Long term studies of temporal variations will be required to distinguish between the interstellar and circumstellar contributions to the apparent spectral distributions. Finally, long term proper motion studies using infrared interferrometric techniques might be expected to provide an improved understanding of the distances and galactic distribution of these sources.

<u>Summary</u>

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Our analysis of multi-color photometry of a sample of anonymous OH/IR stars shows that their colors are extremely red, by comparison to prototypical OH/IR stars, a result which was also obtained in previous studies of this class of objects. However, we find, in contrast to earlier work, that their redness seems to be correlated with distance rather than with any intrinsic property of the stars, such as luminosity. This effect can be explained if their redness is due, at least in part, to interstellar extinction and reddening expected for $\rm A_V$ between 2-6 mag./Kpc along our lines of sight. These stars, thought to be younger than prototypical OH/IR stars, may tend to lie in obscured regions of the galaxy because they have not moved far from the places where they were formed.

Our results have a number of implications. First, the galactic plane has extinction over long distances that are much higher than expected from previous observations, and this fact must be taken into account is assessing its stellar structure. Second, the effects of interstellar extinction must be taken into account in determining the intrinsic properties of OH/IR stars. This means that the actual mass loss rate may be much less than other investigators have suggested. Third, unsuccessful efforts to identify OH/IR stars at infrared wavelengths \$\frac{1}{2}\$10 \(\text{um} \) may have resulted from heavy obscuration of these objects; thus searches at longer wavelengths at levels of sensitivity not much greater than the observed brightness of the identified sources, are not likely to result in many new identifications of OH/IR stars.

The results reported here can be tested further by direct observations. Long term studies of temporal variations will be required to distinguish between the interstellar and circumstellar contributions to the apparent spectral distributions.

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TABLE 1: Positional Identifications of OH/IR Sources

Da te		87/90/10	08/16/78	67/80/70	87/10/10	08/04/78	07/06/78	08/04/78	62/90/20	61/90/10	07/03/79	61/00/10	81/90/10	08/16/78	07/02/19	67/03/79	
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S i		18 ^h 21 ^m 21.5	18 21 21.4	18 ^h 26 ^m 39. ⁵ 9	18 ^h 31 ^m 27.52	18 31 27.1	18 ^h 32 ^m 47.3	18 32 47.1	18 32 46.8	18 ^h 38 ^m 33. ⁵ 3	18 ^h 43 ^m 45.4	18 43 45.2	18 ^h 37 ^m 41.5	18 ^h 43 ^m 10.57	18 43 09.7	18 ^h 43 ^m 16.5	
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OH POSITIONS DEC		-12 28.0±0.25	-12 26 25 ±15	-12 39.7±15	-09 00.9±0.25		-07 14 00 11.25			-06 17 54 115	-06 43,8±1515		-06 00 6±0.25	-04 04 00±1,25		-01 50 00 ±15	
8/		18 ^h 21 ^m 17 ^s ±0 .25	18 ^h 21 ^m 07 ^s ±15	18 ^h 26 ^m 39. ⁵ 9±5	18 ^h 31 ^m 27 ² ±0.25		18 ^h 32 ^{r1} 45 ² ±5 ⁸			18 h38 m31 57 ± 15 "	18h43m45.0±1\$		18 ^h 37 ^m 42 ^s ±0.25	18 ^h 43 ^m 10. ⁵ 7.0. ⁵ 9		18 43 15 56 ± 1 \$	
OBJECT.		18.8 + 0.4		19.1 - 1.0	23.1 - 0.3		24.7 + 0.3			26.2 - 0.6	26.4 - 1.9		27.3 + 0.2	28.7 - 0.6		30.7 + 0.4	

OBJECT	≨ l	OH POSITIONS DEC	NOTES	&	DEC	IR POSITIONS System, beam for IR pos.	, beam pos.	Date
31.7 - 0.8	18 ^h 49 ^m 25.5±1.5	-01 30.5±15	9	18 ^h 49 ^m 25.6	-01 30 27	92	10.	07/05/79
32.0 - 0.5	18 ^h 48 ^m 51. ⁵ 1±1 ^s	-01 07,4±15	P	18 ^h 48 ^m 51.51	-01 07 27	2	22.	81/90/10
35.6 - 0.3	18 ^h 54 ^m 56 ^{\$} ±0.25	+02 07.7±0.25	5	18 ^h 54 ^m 56.3	+02 08 14	92	22.	87/0//0
39.7 + 1.5 (GL 2290)	18 ^h 56 ^m 04. ⁵ 2±0. ⁵ 2	+06 38 18 ±34	_	18 ^h 56 ^m 04.50	+06 38 50	2		10/75
33.9 - 0.0	19 ^h 01 ^m 43. ⁵ 2±0. ⁵ 25	+06 08.815	7	19 ^h 01 ^m 43.50 19 01 43	+06 08 46 +06 08 44	g 3	22"	07/07/78 08/16/78
42.3 - 0.2	19 ^h 06 ^m 43. ⁵ 7±1 ⁵	+08 11.8±15	9	IR source within radio ern box, position not measured more accurately	IR source within radio error box, position not measured more accurately	=		11/21/18
45.5 + 0.1	19 ^h 11 ^m 58 ⁵ 3±0 ⁵ 3	+11 05 25 ±5	U	IR source within radio err box, position not measured more accurately	IR source within radio error box, position not measured nore accurately	3	*G	11/21/78
75.3 - 1.8	20 ^h 27 ⁱⁿ 12 ⁵ ±5 ⁸	+35 36 50 11.25	U	20 ^h 27 ^m 12.9	+35 35 40	2		61/10/10
127.8 - 0.0	01 ^h 30 ^m 27. ⁵ 7±0. ⁵ 5	+62 [±] 11 [°] 30 [°] ±6″	•	01 ^h 30 ^m 27. ^{\$} 2	+62 11 31"	2		10/75

Notes to Table 1

- a) Turner, 1970
- b) Winnberg et al., 1973
- c) Evans, Cruther, and Wilson, 1976
- d) Johansson et al., 1977b
- e) Bowers, 1978a

del becomes andress appears, species elected

- f) Bowers et al., 1980
- g) Wilson and Barrett, 1972
- h) Winnberg et al., 1975
- i) Hardebeck, 1972

Table 2: New Infrared Photometry of OH/IR Sources

ARTER MENERTH PROGRAM INSTITUTE OF THE PROGRAM INCOMES IN THE PROGRAM IN THE PROG

13.5 + 0.4 8/16/78	OBJECT	UATE	Syster	System Beam	[1.25]	1	[1.65] [2.3]		[3.45] [3.6] [4.6] [4.9]	[4.6]	[4.9]	[8.7]	[01]	[11.4]	[11.4] [12.6]	[19.5]	[23]
4 8/16/78 4 5° - +6.66 - +5.07 - +4.11 +2.64 +2.02 +1.67 +1.12 +2.72 - - - +2.72 - <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>707</td> <td>GALACTIC</td> <td>. LATITU</td> <td>Æ 0H/IR</td> <td>SOURCE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							707	GALACTIC	. LATITU	Æ 0H/IR	SOURCE						
7/06/79 KP 11" +8.49 +6.58 +5.22 +3.73 - +2.72	13.8 + 0.4	8/16/78	32	.5	•	•	+6.66	•	+5.07		4.11	+2.64	+2.02	+1.67	+1.31	+0.16	
7/10/79		1/06/79	2	11.	+8.49	+6.58	+5.22	+3.73	•	+2.72	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
.0 7/03/79 KP 11" - +10.40 +6.66 +3.79		7/10/79	3	2	•	•	+5.29	•	+3.76	•	+3.07	+1.54	+1.12	+0.48	+0.57	•	•
3 1/07/78 KP 111 +10.70 +5.68 - +3.79	19.1 - 1.0	7/03/79	3 2	16"		•	+10.40	+6.66	•	•				••			,
8/04/78 W 5* 5.60 - +4.01 +2.56 +2.18 +2.36 +1.17 7/06/79 KP 16* - +11.92 +8.10 +4.08 - +2.57	23.1 - 0.3	81/10/1	2	::			+10.70	£.68		+3.79							
7/10/79 KP 16" - +11.92 +8.10 +4.08 - +2.57		8/04/78	3	2	•	•	•	•	9.60	•	14.01	+2.56	+2.18	+2.36	+1.17	•	٠
7/10/79 M 5° - +7.95 - +3.98 - +2.44 +0.72 +0.76 +0.66 -0.17 3 7/06/78 KP 22° - +11.24 +8.38 +3.61 - +1.73 +3.45 - +1.63 +0.30 +0.12 +0.26 -0.90 7/05/79 KP 16° - +11.94 +7.92 +3.48 - +1.72		7/06/79	₽	16"	•	+11.92	+8.10	14 .08		+2.57	•	•	•	•	•	ı	•
3 7/06/78 KP 22* - +11.24 +8.38 +3.61 - +1.73		7/10/79	7	°5.	•	•	+7.95	•	+3.98	•	+2.44	+0.72	40.76	99.0+	-0.17	-1.00	•
8/04/78 W 5" - +8.23 - +3.45 - +1.63 +0.30 +0.12 +0.26 -0.90 7/06/79 KP 16" - +11.94 +7.92 +3.48 - +1.72	24.7 + 0.3	8//90//	g.	22.		+11.24	+8.38	+3.61		+1.73							
7/10/79 KP 16" - +11.94 +7.92 +3.48 - +1.72		8/04/78	3	*S	•	•	+8.23	•	+3.45	•	+1.63	+0.30	+0.12	+0.26	-0.90	•	•
7/10/79 W 5" - +7.82 - +3.37 - +1.53 -0.04 -0.12 -0.24 -1.19 7/06/78 KP 22" - +9.75 +4.54 - +2.81 7/06/79 KP 16" +5.54 8/16/79 KP 5" +9.44 - +4.70 - +2.50 +0.51 +0.42 +0.16 -0.75		7/06/79	2	.91	•	+11.94	+7.92	+3.48		+1.72		•	•	•	•	•	•
7/06/78 KP 22" - +9.75 +4.54 - +2.81 7/06/79 KP 16" +5.54		7/10/79	3		•	•	+7.82	•	+3.37	•	+1.53	-0.04	-0.12	-0.24	-1.19	-2.20	ı
KP 16" +5.54	26.2-0.6	7/06/78	\$	22"		,	+9.75	+4.54		+2.81							
И 5" - +9.44 - +4.70 - +2.50 +0.51 +0.42 +0.16 -0.75		1/05/19	g;	16"	•	•	•	+5.54	٠	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
		8/16/79	27	. .	•	•	+9.44	•	+4.70		+2.50	+0.51	+0.42	+0.16	-0.75	-1.94	•

Tab	Table 2 (con't)	3													Page 2 of 4	of 4
OBJECT	DATE	System Beam	Beam	[1.25]	[1.65]	[2.3]	[3.45]	[3.6]	[4.6] [4.9]	[4.9]	[8.7]	[10]	[11.4] [12.6]	[12.6]	[19.5]	[23]
26.4 - 1.9	8/16/78	3	2.		•	+6.57	•	+3.21	•	+1.48	-0.26	-0.45	99.0	-1.26	-2.52	
	7/03/79	2	16"	1	•	+7.23	+3.75	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	7/06/79	З.	16"	•	+10.30	+7.16	+3.57	•	+2.06	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	10/35/79	3	2		•	1 6.66	•	+3.07	•	+1.39	-0.29	-0.50	-0.72	-1.17	-2.28	•
27.3 + 0.2	1/06/78	92	22.		•	+10.18	+5.91	•	£.43				•			
	8/16/78	3	ŝ	1	•	+10.83	•	+6.10	•	+4.26	+2.44+	2.29	+2.36	+1.34	+0.22	•
	1/06/79	\$	19.	•	•	+12.31	+7.74	•	•		•	•	•	ŧ	•	•
28.7 - 0.6	8/16/78	3	2.			+6.52		+3.58		+2.53	+0.46	+0.18	-0.17	-0.65	-2.10	•
	7/05/79	\$	16"	+9.57	16 .89	14.71	+2.25	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	1/06/79	\$	16"	+9.52	÷6.83	+4.72	•	•	+1.21	•	•	•	•	ı	•	,
	10/05/79	3	7.	•	1	+4.83	1	+2.37	•	+1.19	-0.54	-0.93	-1.38	-1.50	-2.71	•
30.7 + 0.4	8/16/78	3	5.					+4.53		+1.99	+0.39	+0.30	+0.38	-0.89	-1.96	
	7/03/79	æ	16"	•	•	+10.56	+4.59	•	+2.26	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	7/05/79	2	16"	•	•	+10.63	+4.51	•	+2.28		•	•	•	•	•	
	1/06/79	<u>&</u>	16	•	•	+10.63	+4.51	•	+2.28		•	•	•	•	•	•
	10/05/79	3	7.	•	•	•	•	+4.77	•	+2.14	+0.49	+0.38	+0.55	-0.60	-1.86	•
31.7 - 0.8	61/50/1	₽	.01	+10.04	47.60	+5.80	£ .03		3.47		•					

	lable 2 (con t)															
08JECT	DATE	System	beam	[1.25]	[1.65]	[2.3]	[3.45]	[3.6]	[4.6]	[4.9]	[8.7]	[10]	[11.4]	[12.6]	[19.5]	[23]
32.0 - 0.5	1/06/78	2	25"		,		+6.12	,	+3.54	ı	•	•	•	•	•	•
	8/16/78	2	វភ	•	•	+10.16	•	+6.29	٠	+3.15	+1.11	10 .99	+1.4	-0.27	-1.47	•
	6//90//	æ	16"	•	ŧ	•	47.96	•	₩.69	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	10/05/79	>	7.	٠	•	•	•	+7.83	•	+4.17	+2.14	+2.00	+2.41	+0.57	-0.17	•
35.6 - 0.3	87/10/1	2	22"			+10.19	+5.24	•	+3.32	,	,	•	•	,	•	•
	8/16/78	3	25	•	•	•	•	+5.32	•	+3.06	+1.12	+1.22	+0.98	-0.21	-1.73	•
	1/06/79	32	16"	•	ı	+11.55	16 .86	•	+4.86	•	•	•	•	•		•
	10/05/79	>	7"	•	•	•	•	+5 .65	•	+3.44	+1.50	+1.37	+1.36	+0.20	-0.90	•
39.7 + 1.5	8/02/78	=	5.			+4.17		19.0+		-0.72	-2.46	-2.60	-2.85	-3.42	4.08	
(GL 2290)	1/27/79	>	5	•	•	+5.76	•	+1.94	•	+0.51	-1.46	-1.61	-1.81	-2.31	-2.29	•
	8/30/79	3	25	•	•	+5.82	•	+1.83	•	+0.30		-1.61	-1.91	•	•	•
	4/13/80	>	* 5	•	1	+5.62		+1.74	1	-0.01	-1.77	-1.84	-1.98	-2.73	-3.49	•
39.9 - 0.0	87/70/7	2	22*		•	+9.21	+4.42		+2.54			•	,	•		
	8/16/78	*	2*	•	•	+10.41	•	+4.61	•	+5.64	+0.83	10 .69	+0.48	-0.37	-1.91	•
	10/05/79	3	••	•	•	•	•	+5.58	•	+3.42	+1.57	+1.44	+1.34	+0.41	-0.60	•
42.3 - 0.2	11/21/78	2	25					+7.78	•	+4.64	+1.44	+1.32	+1.61	+0.24	-0.79	-1.28
	61/96/1	2	16"	•	•	•	+8.33		+5.05		,	•	•	•	•	•

		(1.uo) / arain	(cou.t)													Š	,
	DBJECT	DATE	DATE System beam	beam	J	(1.65	(2.31	[3.45]	[36]							Page 4 of 4	1
	45.5 + 0.1	90,10,11	:		- 1				5	5	[6:4]	[8.7]	[10]	[4.0] [4.0] [8.7] [8.7] [10] [11.4] [12.6] [19.5]	[12.6]	[19.5]	[23]
11		11/21/18	3	2		٠	+8.41	•	₩.89	•	+3.19	+3.19 +1.46 +1.26 +0.90	+1.26	+0.90	+0.59	-0.36	+0.34
_	75.3 - 1.8	1/01/79	\$≥		•	•	,	46.09		+3.81			•	•			
	127.8 + 0.0	10/10/75	5											·	•	•	•
	(GL 230)	10//75	: 9) ı	٠,	• ,	+7.47	•	+2.24		+0.26	•	-1.47	•		•	٠
		12/29/80	=	\$	•	. (, 01	•	÷ .3	•	1	-1.5	•	•	•	•	•
		18/20/1	3	ů	•	' '	10.32	•	+3.51	•	+1.44	-0.35	-0.63	-0.48	1.1	-2.95	-3.76
						1	9/-/-	•	+3.01		₽. 9.	-0.94	-1.03	-0.78	-2.22	-3.4	1
					=	ICH GALA	HIGH GALACTIC LATITUDE ON/AFGI SQUIDCES	TUDE OH	AFG SOU	L S							
	235.3 + 13.1 (GL 1274)	6/11/78	3	÷.	,	•	+3.51	•	+1.88		+0.83	+0.18	-0.99	-1.56	-1.46	-3.09	-3.39
	334 0 . 60 .																
•	(36 1686)	6/12/78 5/16/79	3 3	2, 2,			+3.53		+2.25		+1.55	+0.16	-0.4 9.95	-0.88 89.0-	0.85	-1.%	1.90
												•	?	8.1.	- - - -	-2.64	

Table 3: Physical Properties of OH/IR Sources

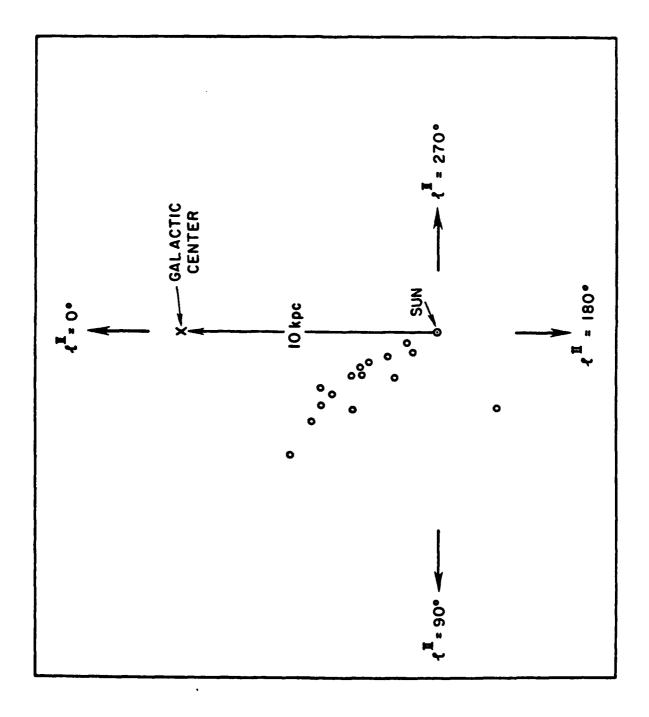
OH Source	V _{LSR}	>	ل _ا ک	- ⊁*,	MKD	009	7	Mean	IR PERIOO	OH PERIOD
Aumber	Km s ⁻¹ Km s ⁻¹	Kas-1	×10-2	Z- 	Kpc .	χ Σ		11.4	days	days
13.8 + 0.4	13	53	27.5	17.1	1.3	8.8	1.54	-0.20	1	1
23.1 - 0.3	35	8	17.0	13.0	3.0	7.3	4.34	+0.63	i	ı
24.7 + 0.3	42	Q	17.0	12.6	3.4	7.1	4.61	+0.67	1	١
26.2 - 0.6	72	45	36.8	14.9	5.5	8.8	4.98	+0.51	1330	1295
26.4 - 1.9	58	24	9.0	9.5	2.2	8.1	3.51	+0.28	540	ł
27.3 + 0.2	15	\$2	28.0	14.0	3.9	6.8	4.52	+0.64	i	ı
28.7 - 0.6	46	34	6.7	9.9	3.5	7.1	2.62	+0.05	640	1
30.7 + 0.4	29	35	12.4	10.4	4.9	6.3	6.07	+0.81	1140	918
32.0 - 0.5	76	40	21.8	7.1	5.5	6.1	3.88	+1.23	i	1
35.6 - 0.3	78	58	20.2	13.8	6.2	6.1	4.82	+0.74	ł	ł
39.7 + 1.5	50	35	43.8	66.2	1.3	9.0	3.74	+0.32	1	f
39.3 - 0.0	149	53	10.4	10.3	1.1	6.4	5.30	+0.50	07.0	i
42.3 - 0.2	19	53	11.4	8.02	4.6	7.3	3.87**	+0.92	1650	817
45.5 + 0.1	36	35	8.0	0.9	2.5	8.4	3.52	+0 .09	720	i
127.8 + 0.0	-55	22	57.2	35.4	3.9	12.8	4.93	+0.87	ŀ	ţ

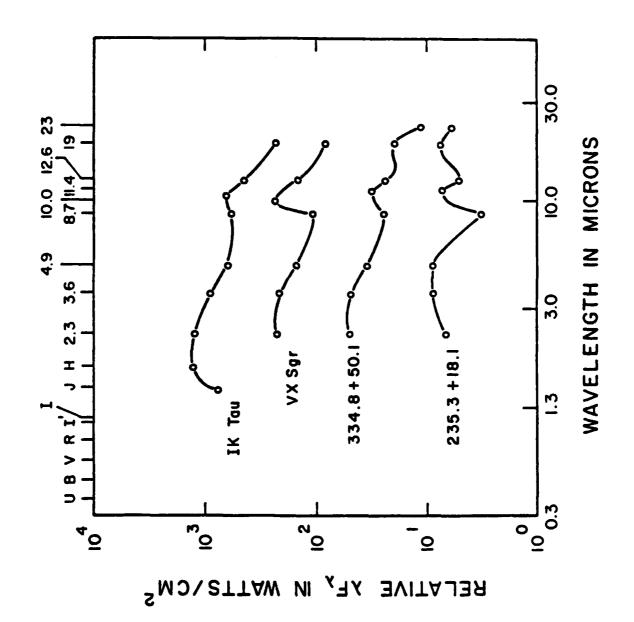
 * $V_{LSR},~V_{L}$ S_{L}^{I} , and S_{H}^{I} from Bowers, 1978b; IR and OH Periods from Engels, 1982. ** , ** , ** , ** , ** , ** , ** , **

Figure Captions

- Figure 1. The galactic distribution of our sample of "in-plane" sources as a function of $^{\ell}_{II}$ and NKD. The sources in the first quadrant have a large range of NKD's (1.3-7.7 Kpc) along the Scutum arm of the galaxy. Their GCD's range from 6-9 Kpc. OH 127.8+0.0, with a GCD of 13 Kpc, is the lone anti-center source.
- Figure 2. Two proto typical OH/IR stars, IK Tau and VX Sgr compared with the high latitude anonymous OH/IR stars OH 235.3+18.1 and OH 334.0+50.1
- Figure 3. Sepctra of 15 OH/IR stars in the galactic plane arranged in order of increasing near kinematic distance showing the tendency of the infrared colors and the 11.4 µm silicate absorption optical depth to become large as NKD increases. OH 28.7-0.6 appears too blue and has too small an 11.4 µm optical depth for its apparent NKD.
- Figure 4a). Mean observed K-L as a function of NKD for OH/IR stars in Table 3. Vertical bars indicate color variations observed in this study and by Engels (1982). Lines labelled .13, .26, and .39 give the reddening E(K-L) in mag Kpc^{-1} for $A_V = 2$, 4, and 6 mags respectively. Solid circle indicates K from Engels (1982).

- Figure 4b). The quantity K-[19.5] as a function of NKD for OH/IR sources in Table 3. Lines give E(K-[19.5]) in mag Kpc^{-1} for $A_V=2$, 4 and 6 mag. Kpc^{-1} . Solid circle indicates K from Engels (1982).
- Figure 4c). The quantity $\tau_{11.4}$ as a function of NKD for the sources in Table 3. Lines give $\tau_{11.4}$ per Kpc for A_V = 2, 4, and 6 magnitudes Kpc⁻¹. Vertical bars indicate observed range of variations.
- Figure 5a). Absolute K magnitude as a function of NKD for the sources in Table 3. Closed circle indicates K from Engels (1982).
- Figure 5b). The quantity ΔV_{OH} as a function of NKD for the sources in Table 3.
- Figure 5c). Infrared bolometric luminosity as a function of NKD for the sources in Table 3. As would be expected for a sensitivity limited search, there are no low luminosity representatives at the largest distances.





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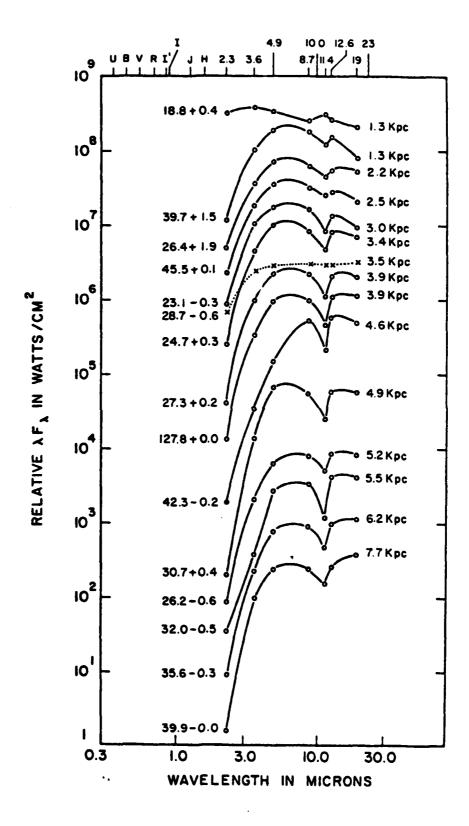
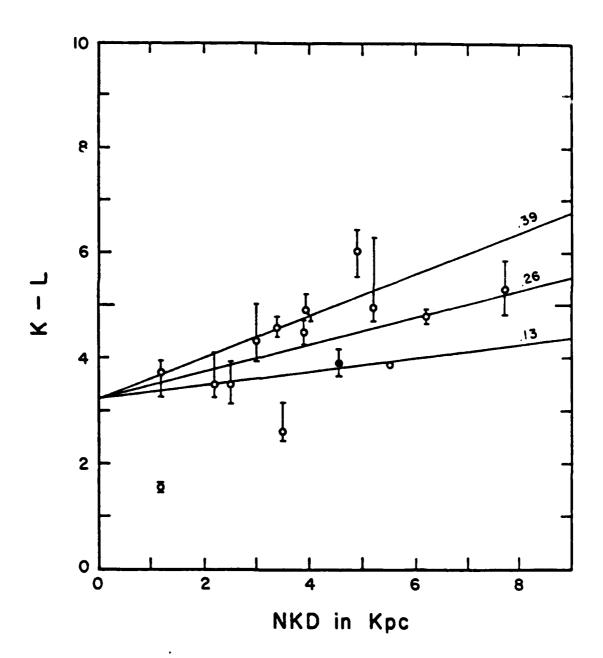


Figure 3



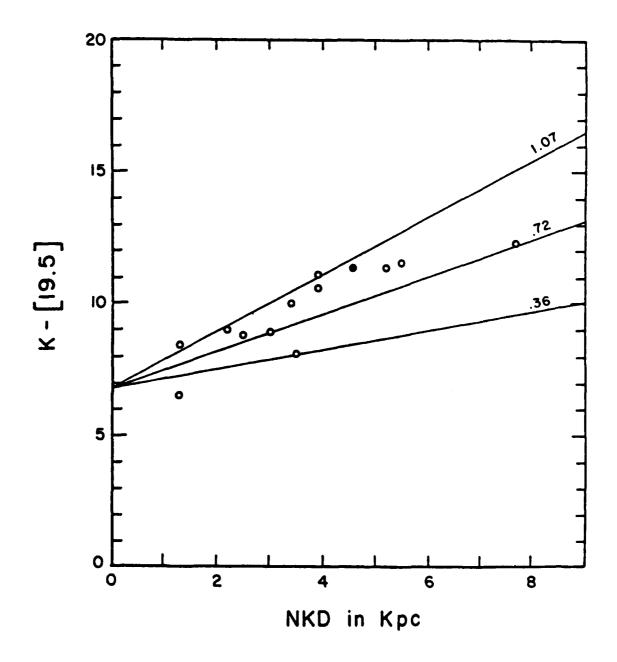


Figure 4b

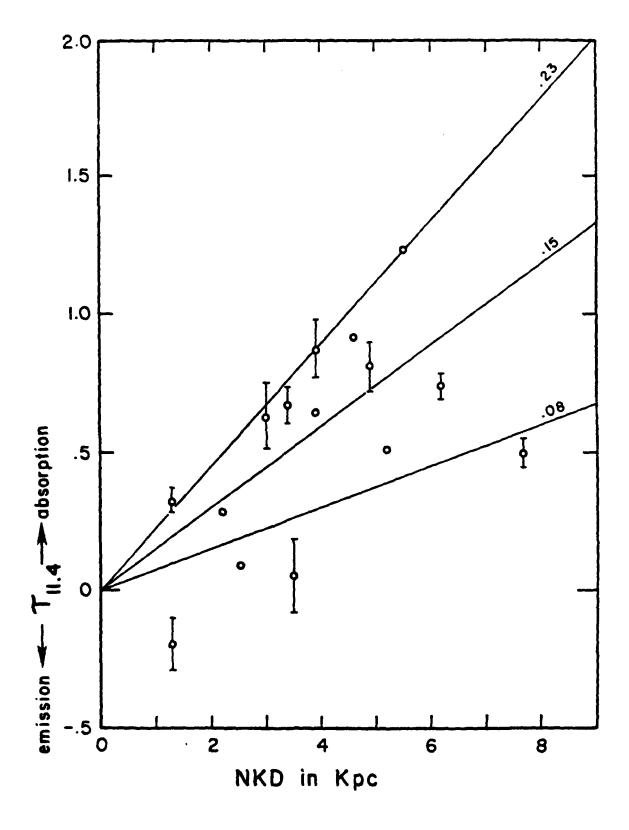


Figure 4c

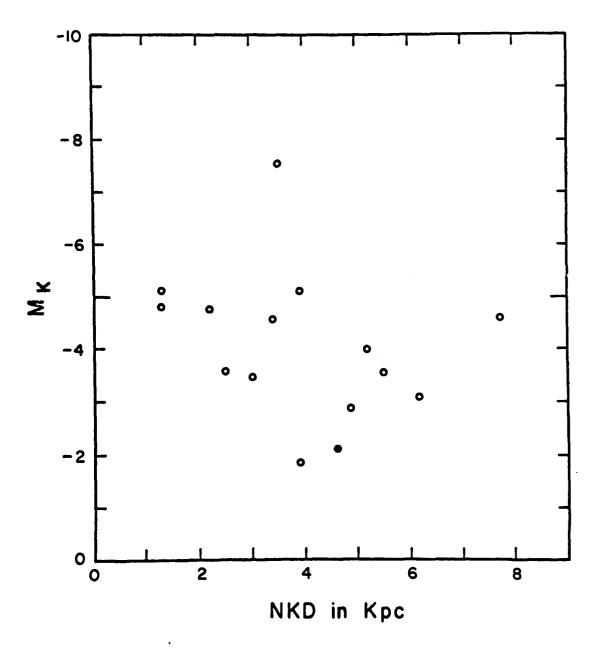


Figure 5a

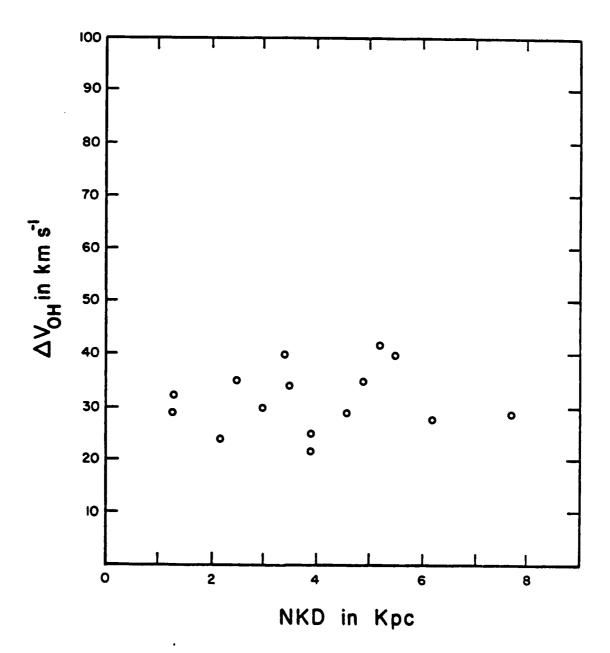


Figure 5b

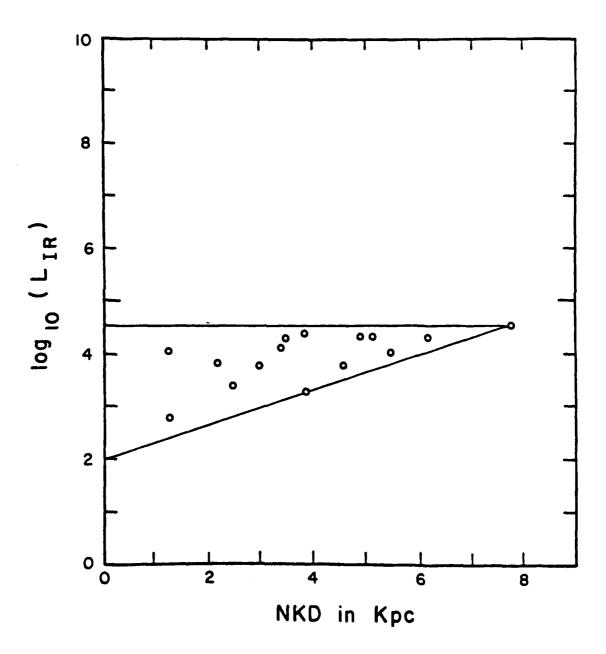


Figure 5c

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